REMARKS

UPON A

Scandalous BOOK lately publiſh'd,

CALLED

The HISTORY of the Royal Houſe of STUART.

Being a

VINDICATION

Of HIS MAJESTY'S

Royal Progenitors,

From the Aſperſions therein contain'd.

LONDON:

Printed for J. ROBERTS, near the *Oxford-Arms*, in *Warwick-Lane*. M. DCC. XXXI.

(Price One Shilling.)

REMARKS
UPON THE
HISTORY
OF THE
Royal Houſe of STUART.

SOME time ſince was publiſhed the *Hiſtory of the Royal Houſe of* STUART; written (as is generally ſuppoſed) by one Mr. *Oldmixon*, the ſame who is ſaid to have been mentioned in the *Tatler*, by the Name of *Omicron* the unborn Poet; and who was alſo lately celebrated in the *Dunciad:* Tho' I would by no means refer to either of thoſe Authors for his Character, ſince I take it to be drawn in more proper Colours

in his own Hiſtory, than it can be by any other Hand. And, if he was not born a Poet, I doubt not but it will as plainly appear, he was never deſign'd for an Hiſtorian.

Our Author declares indeed in his Preface, that he is ready to undeceive them that treat him with Moderation and Decency: And, if he is deceived himſelf, will own it, and ſincerely thank thoſe that ſhall ſet him Right where he is Wrong.

This is handſomely ſaid: And I declare on my part, that, if after reading the following Quotations, any unprejudiced Perſon ſhall be of opinion, that Mr. *Oldmixon* has treated others with Moderation and Decency, I will readily own my ſelf in the wrong, and beg his pardon in the moſt publick Manner, if I have not treated him with more; as I will alſo be obliged to do, if there are not at leaſt as many Inconſiſtencies in his Hiſtory, as in any other of the kind now extant.

After having in the beginning of his Preface affirmed, that he is no Party-man (which ſurely no Man of common Senſe will believe) he proceeds to the Earl of *Clarendon*; who he owns did write an Hiſtory, and, he believes, a very good one: But at the ſame time he does not recollect, how inconſiſtent this Character is with what he gives of him, *pag.* 227. *viz.* " That in that Hiſtory all Likeneſs is loſt in " a barren Superfluity of Words, and the " Workings of a prejudiced Imagination,

" *even*

" (*even where one may ſuppoſe the Drawing* " *was his own.*") As alſo with what he ſays, *pag.* 215. *viz.* " That Hiſtory has not one " good hiſtorical Quality in it."

He afterwards gives an Account from Mr. *Edmund Smith* of *Chriſt-Church, Oxon,* of his altering, by order of ſome Gentlemen of that College, ſeveral Paſſages of the Earl of *Clarendon*'s Hiſtory. This Story Mr. *Smith* told the Gentleman * at whoſe Houſe he died; who affirms in his Letter, that Mr. *Smith* aſſured him the Compariſon between *Cinna* and Mr. *Hampden* was foiſted in by thoſe Reverends, *viz. Aldrich, Smaldridge,* and *Atterbury.* But *pag.* 227. our Author ſays, " Mr. *Smith* put it in himſelf; and when he " read it to one of thoſe Doctors, he clapp'd " him on the Back, and ſaid it would do."

In the next place, he appeals to a certain Reverend Doctor now living, whether he did not ſee the *Oxford* Copy of *Clarendon*'s Hiſtory, by which the Book was printed, altered and interpolated?

REMARK.

If, by this Doctor, is meant Dr. *Terry,* it is certain he can tell whether the Alterations were

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* N.B. *He died at Mr.* Ducket's.

were made in the manner *Oldmixon* mentions, or not. He calls upon the Doctor to prove it; and, if it be true, it can do him no prejudice to confeſs it. But, if the Doctor does not own it, it will be apt to paſs for a Fiction, and muſt lie between our Author, Mr. *Ducket*, and Mr. *Smith*.

A Gentleman of an unblemiſhed Reputation has aſſured me, Dr. Terry *declared in his hearing, when the firſt folio Volume of the Lord* Clarendon's *Hiſtory was publiſhed, that no Alterations had been made, but where there were miſtakes in the Spelling; nor was there any thing added, unleſs where it was neceſſary to make out the Senſe. And if no conſiderable Alterations were made in the firſt Volume, I cannot ſee any greater Cauſe of ſuſpicion in the ſecond or third. Dr.* Atterbury *happen'd not to be in* Oxford *when thoſe Corrections were made; and is ſaid to have taken it ill that he was not conſulted.* And, tho' Mr. *Smith* was a very ingenious Man, he is known to have been irregular in his way of living, and not to have been upon ſuch a foot of Intimacy with the three Divines abovementioned, as to be employ'd by them in ſuch an Affair, which muſt have required Secrecy and Sobriety. I would not willingly reflect upon Mr. *Smith*'s Character, who had ſeveral good Qualities: But 'tis no improbable Suppoſition, that the dread of Poverty, and the deſire of pleaſing his Friend

Mr.

Mr. *Ducket*, might influence him on that Occaſion, further than was agreeable to his natural Inclinations. And, when a Man finds himſelf ſo far reduced, that he muſt either ſtarve, or, by ſaying ſomething which he knows to be wrong, ingratiate himſelf with a Perſon able to ſupport him, Self-preſervation is apt to be preferr'd to all other Conſiderations.

He afterwards informs us, that the Noble Lord *Hollis*, that Patriot and Confeſſor for the Cauſe of Liberty in two of the following Reigns, did not think it preſumptuous to charge King *Charles* the Second with the Subverſion and Deſtruction of the Proteſtant Religion.

And yet, *pag.* 328. he affirms; " This " noble Lord *Hollis*, this Patriot and Con- " feſſor, and his Party in the Parliament, were " even worſe than the Cavaliers." And ſurely, he has not repreſented them either as Patriots or Confeſſors.

Again, in the *Preface:*

" I have heard ſome Gentlemen expreſs " their Fears that there would be too much " Warmth in this Hiſtory. If, by Warmth, " they mean Spirit, their Apprehenſion of it " were enough to make one vain: But, ſince " I am afraid, that by Warmth they mean " Scurrility and Virulence, it will require ſome " Explanation."

R E-

REMARK.

I doubt thoſe Gentlemen did mean what he ſuſpects; and, it ſeems, they knew him much better than he knew himſelf. They very juſtly imagined, that the Warmth of his Temper might carry him beyond the Bounds of Truth and Decency, and to treat crown'd Heads with uncommon Inſolence. But, I dare ſay, none of them ſuſpected that his Imagination ſhould prove ſo much warmer than the Weather, as to produce Flowers ſufficient to ſtrew the Roads with in the latter end of *November*, to the eternal Honour of his good Friends *Prynne*, *Burton*, and *Baſtwick*, *pag.* 158. And I would intreat him not to be too vain on the Notion of his Hiſtory's having too much Spirit; ſince, I can aſſure him, moſt People of all Parties ſeem agreed in this Opinion, that never was a Hiſtory wrote with leſs Wit, or more Ill-nature and Ill-manners.

I have now done with the Preface, and ſhall proceed to the Hiſtory.

At the beginning of King *James* the Firſt's Reign, *pag.* 13. he begins his Reflections on the Royal Family.

" Here, *viz.* at *Berwick*, his Majeſty did " the only Military Act he ever performed in " his Life; for he gave fire to, and ſhot off a " Piece

" Piece of Ordnance. And, *p.* 14. he quotes " an old Ballad;"

In Scotland *he was born and bred;*
And, tho' a Beggar, muſt be fed.

REMARK.

This I take to be a great Encouragement to diſaffected Perſons, and particularly to Ballad-Makers; who may think their Works wrote with ſo much Warmth or Spirit, as to perſuade themſelves they will be quoted by ſome bright Hiſtorian a hundred Years hence.

Page 19.

He falls upon the Character of Archbiſhop *Whitgift*, whoſe Memory is treated with Reſpect by other Hiſtorians, which will ſcarce be leſſen'd by his Reflections in the following Words:

" Indeed, I have obſerved, that ever ſince " the Reformation, and long before in the days " of Popery, ſuch Prelates as *Whitgift* have " ſucceeded better by Power than Argument, " and better by Force than by Truth."

Page 22.

" King *James* the Firſt in his Proclamation " for ſummoning a Parliament, gave Orders " what ſort of Men, and how qualified, he " would have choſen."

REMARK.

If this be true, I agree with our Author that it was a very unwarrantable Proceeding, and utterly inconſiſtent with the Notion of a Free Parliament. I hope ſuch Encroachments have never been attempted in any ſucceeding Reign, and am perſuaded they never will be ſuffered by Poſterity.

Page 23.

Inſerting ſome ſilly Epitaphs upon Archbiſhop *Bancroft*, he ſeems as fond of them as if they were his own; and affirms 'tis not below the Dignity of Hiſtory to inſert them.

Page 28.

" A noble Author, ſpeaking of what *Bu-*
" *chanan* had ſaid of King *James* the Firſt,
" ſays, The *Scotch Solomon* had not one good
" Quality in him. This, ſays *Oldmixon*, was
" confirmed to me by a Perſon of that Dignity
" and Character, as leaves no room to doubt its
" Veracity; and I ſhall name him when I am
" put to it."

REMARK.

I cannot tell whether he means that the Perſon of Dignity and Character is to prove that the noble Author ſaid ſo, or whether this Perſon of Dignity is to prove, to his own Knowledge that King *James* the Firſt had not one good Quality in him. That Prince has been ſo

long dead, that I believe no Man living can affirm, upon his own Knowledge, what Qualities he had. And, as to the noble Author, if his Works were printed, and worth reading, I preſume they muſt be ſtill extant. He ſays, he will name this Perſon of Dignity and Character, if put to it. If he does not produce him, he muſt be taken for the Author of this inſolent Aſſertion himſelf: I do now call upon him to name his Author; and ſurely he might as well have named him at firſt, without being put to it.

Page 30, and 31.

" He falls upon King *James*'s Miniſters, " *viz.* the Earls of *Salisbury*, *Northampton*, " and *Suffolk*; the Vileneſs of whoſe Cha- " racters, he ſays, reflected upon their Maſter."

REMARK.

I hope thoſe Miniſters were not ſo wicked as he repreſents them; but entirely agree with his Opinion, that the vile Behaviour of Miniſters reflects upon the Prince that employs them. For which reaſon Princes ſhould be extremely careful in their Enquiries into the Characters of the Perſons they employ, and as ready to puniſh them when they deſerve it, as any of their Subjects can be. Otherwiſe the Miniſters will reap all the Advantage, and the Sovereign alone feel the ill Effects of their corrupt Adminiſtration.

Page 38, and 44.

" He inſinuates, that King *James* was " concerned in poiſoning his own Son Prince " *Henry*."

Page 40.

" He is extremely offended at the obſcene " Proceedings relating to the Counteſs of " *Eſſex*; as he is again in King *James* the " Second's Reign, at the immodeſt Depoſitions " concerning the Birth of the Pretender." Both were tranſacted according to the Forms which are conſtantly obſerved on ſuch Occaſions: And where there appears ſuch a ridiculous Affectation of Modeſty, 'tis natural to ſuſpect there is a ſecret Inclination to Lewdneſs: As Dr. *Swift* obſerves; *A nice Man is a Perſon of naſty Ideas.*

Page 41, and in other Places.

" He endeavours to perſuade us, that all the " Misfortunes of the Civil War were entirely " owing to the King and Biſhops, and in no " degree to be imputed to the Diſſenters."

Page 49.

To ſhew that he has an equal Regard to every Branch of the Family, he gives this Character of King *James* the Firſt's Queen, *viz.* " That ſhe was Amorous, Luxurious, and " a Bawd to her own Son. And in other places " he drops Hints, as if her Virtue had been ſuſ-

" ſuſpected, both in *England* and *Scot-*
" *land.*"

REMARK.

Here let us ſum up the Characters of King *James* the Firſt, and *Anne* his Queen. The King had not one good Quality in him, and murdered his own Son. The Queen had bad Qualities enough, being amorous, luxurious, of ſuſpected Virtue, and as much too kind to her Son, in pimping for him, as his Father was too cruel in poiſoning him. After all this, let us recollect that the Queen of *Bohemia*, Grandmother to the Princeſs *Sophia* of *Hanover*, was the Daughter of that King and that Queen. And I very much queſtion, whether the Compliments he has paid to her, will attone for the infamous Aſperſions he has caſt upon them.

Page 55.

" During the Reigns of the Houſe of *Stuart*,
" no one great thing was done for the Pro-
" teſtant Religion, or the Liberty of the Sub-
" ject, but what came with an ill Will, and
" did not laſt long.

REMARK.

Perhaps he means, that all Acts of Parliament for the Liberty of the Subject are paſſed by the Sovereign with an ill Will. But, I believe, no Reign can produce greater Inſtances of Condeſcenſion

deſcenſion to the Subject than that of King *Charles* the Firſt, who diveſted himſelf of many of the moſt conſiderable Branches of his Prerogative for their ſakes, in the many excellent Laws he paſſed, moſt of which continue to this day. Indeed, I believe, he conſented to one bad one, *viz.* that for continuing the Parliament, with reluctance; becauſe he was of Opinion it would be the Ruin of all the reſt. And ſurely, he did One great Thing for the Proteſtant Religion and the Liberty of the Subject, when he laid down his Life purely on their account.

After having, *pag.* 15. begun his Reflections on King *Charles* the Firſt, " Taxing him, " from *Reybold*, an obſcure Author, with " great Obſtinacy and Perverſeneſs in his In- " fancy; which Obſervation of *Reybold*'s, he " affirms is ſufficiently confirmed by his Actions, " as will be ſeen in the Sequel of our Hiſtory :"

He proceeds thus, *Page* 88.

" *Lilly* the Aſtrologer tells us, the old *Scot-* " *tiſh* Lady his Nurſe was uſed to affirm, he " was of a very evil Nature from his Infancy. " And the Lady, who afterwards took charge of " him, cannot deny but that he was beyond " meaſure Willful and Unthankful: which, as " well as ſome other Particulars, I ſhould not " have quoted afterthe Aſtrologer, for whoſe " Science I have a hearty Contempt, didthey " not agree with the Facts in other Hiſtories.

R E-

REMARK.

To quote an Author that deſerves Contempt, is the ready way for an Hiſtorian to be contemn'd himſelf: But indeed, *Oldmixon* is always ready to repeat any ſcandalous Story, without ever conſidering the Author's Reputation; tho' ſurely *Lilly* ought no more to be quoted as an Hiſtorian in that Reign, than *Partridge* in King *William*'s, or Queen *Anne*'s; both which worthy Authors were, I ſuppoſe, equally to be rely'd upon for their Veracity in relating Things paſt, and foretelling thoſe to come.

Page 101.

" He takes notice, Lord *Clarendon* ob-
" ſerves, King *Charles* admitted very few
" into any degree of Truſt whom he believed
" to have been the Duke of *Buckingham*'s
" Enemies; which indeed, ſays *Oldmixon*, is
" not true: For he admitted Sir *Thomas*
" *Wentworth*, one of the Duke's greateſt Ene-
" mies into the greateſt Degree of Truſt."

REMARK.

This is a moſt notable Reaſon for taxing the Lord *Clarendon* with a Falſity, who ſays, the King admitted very few of the Duke's Enemies into any degree of Truſt: And Sir *Thomas Wentworth* happen'd to be one of thoſe Few.

Page

Page 98.

" Sir *John Strangeways*, Knight of the Shire " for the County of *Dorſet*, urged in the " Houſe of Commons, that the Commons ſhould " perfect their great Remonſtrance: For, ſays " he, King *James* was wont to ſay, he knew " that by Parliaments, which otherwiſe he " ſhould never have known. To which Mr. " *Oldmixon* adds, The Reader will obſerve in " many places of this Hiſtory, how the Po- " ſterity of certain Names deviated from the " Honour of their Anceſtors."

REMARK.

Poſſibly our Author may here deſign a Reflection upon the late worthy Mr. *Strangeways:* But if ever that Gentleman had ſeen ſuch Times, when an abſolute Miniſter, either thro' Ambition or Ignorance, had engaged his Royal Maſter in unſeaſonable Differences, ſometimes with one Nation, and ſometimes with another, to the detriment of Trade, or had oppreſſed the People by weak Projects or exorbitant Taxes; I dare engage for him, he would as vigorouſly have oppoſed ſuch a Miniſter, as ever his Anceſtor did the Duke of *Buckingham*. But I doubt Sir *John Strangeways* did not go thoſe Lengths that *Oldmixon* might have wiſhed: For when his Party went into Meaſures which he ſaw muſt end in the Ruin of the Conſtitution, he thought himſelf in duty to his Prince and Country obliged to forſake it.

Page

Page 105.

Quoting Lord *Clarendon*'s Character of the Lord Treaſurer *Weſton*, *viz.* " His Education " had been very good among Books and Men. " After ſome years Study in the *Temple*, he tra- " vell'd into foreign Parts, and at an Age fit to " make Obſervations and Reflections, out of " which that which is commonly called Ex- " perience is conſtituted."

Here our Author exclaims; A very elaborate Deſcription of the Conſtitution of Experience! Reflections and Obſervations upon Facts in ancient and modern Hiſtory, wiſely made, are more uſeful than what a Man can ſee or hear in his Travels, which ſurely can never be called Experience.

REMARK.

He that ſets up for a Critic, ought firſt to underſtand what he reads, and to write Senſe himſelf before he finds fault with that of others. A Man may improve from Reflections and Obſervations upon Authors, but Experience is properly the Reſult of what he has been engaged in himſelf: He may reap Inſtruction from Books, but Experience is only acquir'd by ſeeing the World, and converſing with Men. And I may venture to affirm, our Author is the firſt that ever was of a contrary Opinion.

Page 153.

Speaking of *Echard*'s Obſervation, that the *Scotch* Commiſſioners Lodgings were viſited as

Repoſitories of Divine Truths, and they were looked upon as Angels of Light: he ſays,

" Tho' this taſteleſs, inſipid [*Tautology*] " Railery is too good to be the Author's own, " and is ſtolen from *Heylyn*, *Warwick*, or ſome " ſuch witty Hiſtorian; yet it has too much " Buffoonery in it to become the Gravity of " Hiſtory."

REMARK.

I deſire to refer it to any unprejudiced Reader, whether there is a greater Collection of Ribaldry and Buffoonery to be met with, in any Hiſtory now extant, than in his own. And ſurely, what he ſays of Sir *Philip Warwick*, *p.* 124. may with juſtice be apply'd to himſelf. His Matter, his Manner, his Style and Integrity are all of a piece; and ſo mean, that 'tis ridiculous to be ſerious with him.

Page 158.

" About the latter end of *November*, *Prynne*, " *Baſtwick* and *Burton* returned from their ſe- " veral remote Priſons by Order of Parliament, " *&c.* All three as they travelled the Country " were received with the Acclamations of the " People, *&c.* All places where they paſs'd " were ſtrewed with Flowers, *&c.*"

REMARK.

Having already, in the Preface, animadverted upon this Legend of the Ways being ſtrew'd with Flowers in *November*, when the Saints, *Prynne*, *Burton*,

Burton and *Baſtwick* travelled to *London*; I ſhall only obſerve here, that the Paſſage is not marked in his Hiſtory, which is conſtantly done where he takes it from any other Author: So, as the Blunder is entirely his own, 'tis fit that he ſhould have all the Credit of it.

Page 164.

" After having, *p.* 156. called the Lord *Digby* " one of the worſt of *Occaſional Conformiſts*, " who went to the eſtabliſh'd Church to make " her a Sacrifice to *Rome*, he declares here he " was every whit as good a Proteſtant as the " Lord *Clarendon*."

REMARK.

The Lord *Digby* afterwards openly profeſs'd himſelf a Papiſt; but ſurely nobody that has read the Lord *Clarendon*'s Letter to his Daughter the Dutcheſs of *York*, or who was in the leaſt acquainted with his Character, ever doubted his being a ſincere Member of the Church of *England*. What the *Occaſional Conformiſts* were in thoſe days, I know not; but, if we may judge by the preſent, they were the worſt of Men. For tho' they diſſent in Opinion from our Church, they can approach her ſacred Altars at ſet times to preſerve their Places; and not only abſent from her, but turn her to ridicule all the reſt of the Year. I cannot tell what Religion our Author is of, but by his Hiſtory I gueſs him to be an *Independent*. And, if he would for the future, endeavour to wean himſelf from the extraordinary Faculty he has got of romancing, avoid

trifling with the moſt ſacred Duties of our Religion, and reſign that Poſt which indeed he does not deſerve to keep, he may poſſibly in time be thought an honeſt Man in his way.

Page 166.

Giving an Account of the Earl of *Strafford*'s Tryal, he has theſe Words: "Through all the "Branches of his Miniſtry he behaved imperi- "uſly and tyrannically, as well in the Court of "the *North*, as in *Ireland*; which however did "not amount to Treaſon, and no Accumulation "could make it ſo, if there had not been ſome- "thing behind which was in the higheſt degree "treaſonable." And yet in the very ſame Page he tells us, "When all the Crimes were heaped "together, it was the Opinion of the moſt learn- "ed Lawyers, that they amounted to accumu- "lative Treaſon," without the twenty-third Article, which is what he before mentions as the ſomething behind.

REMARK.

I know not which of theſe Paragraphs to believe; for either the learned Mr. *Oldmixon* muſt be miſtaken in the firſt Aſſertion, or the learned Lawyers in the latter. And as to the ſomething behind, ſurely no Jury of common Honeſty would find any Man guilty upon ſuch Evidence, even with all our Author's aggravating Circumſtances. The whole Affair plainly appears to be a Farce carried on between Sir *Harry Vane* and his Son, the Lord *Strafford*'s inveterate Enemies,

Enemies, to trick him out of his Life; and 'tis plain the Parliament itſelf did not believe the Evidence legal, otherwiſe there would have been no neceſſity of having recourſe to extraordinary Proceedings, in the Bill of Attainder: Nor would the Sentence have been afterwards reverſed, by Act of Parliament, as unjuſt and illegal.

Page 171.

" The Reflections the Reverend Hiſtorian " *Echard* makes on the Act for continuing the " Parliament, have the uſual Solidity. It was " a new Conſtitution: Tho' they had not one " Privilege more granted them by it, except " that ſingle one of ſitting."

REMARK.

And was not that effectually a new Conſtitution? ſurely the Conſequences ſufficiently proved it. The Houſe of Commons diſſolved the two other Eſtates, and, as was then apprehended, ſecured itſelf from being diſſolved at all; tho' at length their Friend *Cromwell* unexpectedly put an end to their ſitting.

Page 173.

" The Petition of the Soldiers was ſoon quaſh'd, " ſays the Reverend Hiſtorian *Echard*; but he " owns the King had firſt ſigned it: and there " could not be a greater Breach of Parliamentary " Privilege, than to excite an armed Power to " oppoſe the Senſe of the Nation declared by " their Repreſentatives concerning Biſhops."

RE-

REMARK.

There happens not to be one word in the Petition concerning Biſhops; but our Author's fixed Prejudice to Epiſcopacy obliges him to bring it in right or wrong. The King was guilty of no Breach of Parliamentary Privilege, the Petition being worded with all due Reſpect to the Parliament; and the King at the Requeſt of thoſe who brought it, ſign'd his Name only, as an Approbation of the Draught. All Subjects of *England* have a Right of Petitioning the Parliament; and ſure the Soldiers had as good a Right as the *London* Apprentices. It would have been well for the Parliament, if their own Soldiers had only proceeded by way of Petition: But they proved there could be a greater Breach of Privilege than what our Author mentions, when they turned the Members out by the Head and Shoulders.

Page 174.

" He blames *Echard* for ſaying, that the " Lords made uſe of what he is pleaſed to call " by way of Sneer a moſt convincing Argument: " If they bring up this Bill one day to take " away the Biſhops, they may bring another the " next day to take away the Dukes."

REMARK.

This proved afterwards a moſt convincing Argument, when they laid aſide the whole Order of Peerage at once.

In

In the ſame Page;

" Mr. *Edward Hyde* was Chairman of the " Bill concerning Biſhops; and, according to " his own impartial Hiſtory, he behaved ſo " dexterouſly, that he puzzled all their Ene- " mies. The Reverend Hiſtorian vouches for " the Truth of it; but there is not the leaſt " Appearance of it in *Whitlock* or *Ruſhworth*, " or indeed, in Fact or Probability.

REMARK.

I cannot but think Lord *Clarendon*'s Account extremely probable, and ſhall continue of that Opinion, till I can hear a more probable Reaſon for dropping that Bill at that time.

Page 175, and in other places.

" He is much offended with Archbiſhop *Laud* " for not mentioning the Queen of *Bohemia* and " her Children, in the Church-Prayers."

REMARK.

The Reaſon is obvious: there was a Royal Iſſue yearly increaſing, and only the immediate Heirs to the Crown are uſually mentioned in thoſe Prayers; nor was there any greater occaſion of inſerting the Queen of *Bohemia* then, than the Queen of *Pruſſia* now. But were the Queen of *Bohemia* now living, I am apt to think ſhe would wave all his Prayers, on condition he would treat her Father and Mother with common Decency.

Page

Page 180.

" He tells a Story of Sir *William St. Leger's* " being ſhewn a Commiſſion from the King to " the Lord *Muskerry*, to command the Troops " in *Ireland* at the time of the Inſurrection " there. And, tho' afterwards he owns, the " Lord *Broghil* his Author ſaid, he found it to " be a Cheat; yet *Oldmixon* ſays, he does not " tell us how, and ſlurs it over in ſuch a manner, " as makes but a weak Impreſſion on our Minds, " after the Author's Hiſtory ſo circumſtantiated " had made ſo ſtrong a one."

REMARK.

This is as much as to ſay, 'tis too conſiderable a piece of Scandal to be ſunk, tho' the Author he takes it from, owns 'twas abſolutely falſe. Here *Oldmixon* plainly proves, how well he is qualified to diſcharge the Duty of an Hiſtorian: if an Author vindicates the King, he is not to be rely'd on; if he throws Dirt upon him, that is a ſufficient Proof of his Veracity: But if he afterwards confeſſes he has been miſinformed, we muſt not believe a word of that, but only give credit to the ill-natur'd ſide. So that tho' in the Eye of the Law the King can do no Wrong; yet, in our Author's, it ſeems, he can do no Right.

Page 183.

" The Lord *Clarendon* does not loſe a Word " of the King's Declarations, Meſſages, or An- " ſwers, tho' they are long to exceſs, *&c.* The " Par-

" Parliament's Petitions and Remonſtrances are " written with more Spirit and Regard to " Truth than his tedious Declarations."

REMARK.

The only way to judge right is to hear both ſides; and the Lord *Clarendon* has given us a full View of the Remonſtrances from both Parties. I am in ſome meaſure of our Author's Opinion, that the King's are too long; and the chief Reaſon why I think ſo, is, becauſe many People will read a ſhort Remonſtrance, that will not read a long one: and the longer it is, the more difficult it is to keep up the Spirit; yet the Spirit is well ſupported throughout the whole, which is an Evidence of thoſe Papers being drawn by a maſterly Hand. I cannot help obſerving, that, in this Page, the Meſſages, Declarations, *&c.* are ſaid to be drawn by the Lord *Clarendon*; but *p.* 346, they were drawn by the King himſelf. Here they are ſaid to be long; there they are ſaid to be ſhort: ſo that he can contract or ſtretch them to any Size that may beſt fit his preſent purpoſe. But, *Ne ſutor ultra crepidam*, I can by no means allow *Oldmixon* to be a Judge of the Truth or Spirit of other Men's Writings, unleſs there was more of Both to be found in his own.

Page 206.

" From *Beverly* the King removed to *Lei-* " *ceſter*, where he courted the Inhabitants, but

" proclaimed the Earl of *Stamford* Traytor. " He might as well have proclaimed him an " Hermaphrodite."

REMARK.

This quaint Expreſſion is, I ſuppoſe, to be applauded as a piece of the moſt ſublime Wit; tho' *Echard*'s of the *Scotch* Commiſſioners Lodgings being viſited as the Repoſitories of Divine Truths, *&c.* was unworthy of the Gravity of Hiſtory.

Again, *Page* 201, more of the Dignity of Hiſtory.

" After the Standard was ſet up at *Notting-* " *ham*, with a moſt thin Appearance, and Omens " more ominous than all Mr. Archdeacon's im- " poſſible Viſions in the Air, as its being blown " down again, and the gloomy Looks of the " People, as if the Standard was going to be " hanged inſtead of being erected, *&c.*"

This ſeems deſigned to introduce what follows in the ſame Page:

" If I knew the Names of thoſe, who re- " commended him, *viz. Echard*, to his late " Majeſty King *George* the Firſt, they ſhould " live as long as this Work with the Scandal of " it."

REMARK.

I doubt their Names would not ſurvive long, ſince in all probability, *Oldmixon*'s Hiſtory will meet

meet with the ſame fate that he ſays Sir *Will. Dugdale*'s did, 'twill be reduced to waſte Paper. For, as he obſerves in the ſame Page, he has picked up a fine Cauſe, and the Cauſe has picked up a fine Hiſtorian; and which has the better of it, the Hiſtorian or the Cauſe, I cannot ſay. And, as he ſays in relation to *Echard*, ſo I wiſh I knew who put him to work; not ſo much to preſerve their Names, as that his preſent Majeſty might know to whom he is principally obliged for the Characters of thoſe Princes from whom he is lineally deſcended.

Again in the ſame Page, after mentioning King *Charles* the Firſt:

" He quotes his worthy Friend *Lilly* the " Aſtrologer, to prove, as he ſays, that the " Author of *Eikon Baſilike* is no fairer than " other Authors."

REMARK.

Here he thinks himſelf happy in having an Opportunity of glancing at the King, in order to ſet him and *Lilly* upon a level; tho' *p.* 346, he denies the King to be Author of *Eikon Baſilike*.

P. 215, ſpeaking of *Clarendon*'s Hiſtory.

" It is amazing, that ſuch a voluminous " Hiſtory, without one good Hiſtorical Quality, " ſhould have impoſed upon the World above

" twenty Years: But that Impoſition is wearing " off, to make room for Sincerity and Truth."

REMARK.

It is amazing, that the Perſons who (as our Author affirms) altered that Hiſtory, which in his Preface he doubts not was a very good one, ſhould do it to that degree, as not to leave one good Hiſtorical Quality behind. But if any body has a ſufficient Stock of Patience, let him compare any one Page from each Author, and he will ſoon diſcover which contains moſt Truth and beſt Hiſtorical Qualities.

Page 232.

Speaking of the Form of Prayer and Thankſgiving for the Victory obtained by the King's Forces over thoſe of the Parliament in the North, he is much offended at theſe Expreſſions.

O Lord, tho' our Sins cry aloud, yet hear them not, but look to the Righteouſneſs of our Cauſe: See the ſeamleſs Coat of thy Son rent, the Throne of thine Anointed trampled upon, thy Church invaded by Sacrilege, and thy People miſerably deceived with Lyes.

Here our Author exclaims; " It is not to be " repeated, Paganiſm has nothing ſo profane."

REMARK.

'Tis ſo far from being profane, that, I believe moſt will be of Opinion there is a noble Spirit

Spirit in it; tho' I ſuppoſe he deſigns it as a Hint, that the whole Nation is guilty of Profaneneſs, in his Senſe, every thirtieth of *January*. But, if he wants ſomething more profane than Paganiſm ever produced, Fanaticiſm will furniſh him with it. I deſire the foregoing Prayer may be compared with the following Extracts from Sir *William Dugdale's Hiſtory of the Troubles of* England, who, notwithſtanding our Author's ſcurrilous treatment of him, was in all reſpects his Superiour, and ſome of whoſe Works were lately reprinted at a hundred Years diſtance; whereas I may ſafely venture to affirm, that *Oldmixon's* will never bear a ſecond Impreſſion. The Extracts from Sir *William Dugdale* are as follow:

Mr. *Strickland*, 9th *June* 1643, on a Faſt-Day at *Northampton*, had theſe Expreſſions in his Prayer;

O Lord, thine Honour is now at Stake, for now, O Lord, Antichriſt has drawn his Sword againſt thy Chriſt, and if our Enemies prevail, Thou wilt loſe thine Honour.

Mr. *Croſs*, a zealous Lecturer, told his Auditory, *July* 6, in the Pulpit at St. *Mildred's* in the *Poultry*; *That if God did not finiſh the good Work which he had begun in the Reformation of the Church, he would ſhew himſelf to be a God of Confuſion, and ſuch a one as by cunning Stratagems had contrived the Deſtruction of his Children.*

Mr.

Mr. *Robinſon*, the 25th of *Auguſt*, on a Faſt-Day, had this Expreſſion in his Prayer; *O God, many are the Hands lift up againſt us; but there is one God: It is Thou thy ſelf, O Father, who doſt us more harm than they all.*

Mr. *Vines*, Colonel *Pureſoy*'s Chaplain, at St. *Clement*'s without *Temple-Bar*:

O Lord, thou haſt given us never a Victory this long time for all our Faſting: What doſt thou mean, O Lord, to fling us in the Ditch and there leave us?

Mr. *Bond*, at the *Savoy*, in his Sermon:

I ſay, this is God's Cauſe; and if God has any Cauſe, this is it: And if this be not God's Cauſe, then God is no God for me, but the Devil is got up into Heaven.

This is ſo ſhocking, that I ought to beg the Reader's pardon for quoting it. But it ſufficiently proves, that they did not uſe the Powers that are ordained of God worſe than God himſelf; and here we may with truth affirm, Paganiſm has nothing ſo profane.

Page 269.

He gives us the Names of the Commiſſioners appointed for executing Martial Law, of whom he expreſſes himſelf thus: " A Court as little " likely to do any thing cruel and unjuſt, as " could be hoped for from the Birth, Educa- " tion, Principles and Profeſſions of ſo many " noble Lords and Gentlemen, there being very

" few

" few of them who were Gentlemen by their " Offices only, as *Ven* and *Brown*. The lat- " ter indeed did ſit in a bloody Court after- " wards, and attoned by his injuſtice there, for " the juſtice he did in this."

REMARK.

Here he falls upon *Brown* for ſitting afterwards in the Court at the Tryal of the Regicides, which he calls doing injuſtice; but the reſt of the Commiſſioners, it ſeems, were not likely to do any thing cruel or unjuſt. What they were likely to do, I will not pretend to determine; what ſome of them did afterwards, is too well known. *Pureſoy*, *Ven*, *Tichburne*, *Fleetwood*, *Bradſhaw*, and *Steel*, ſix of theſe Commiſſioners, ſate in Court at the King's Tryal, and murdered him by a pretended High-Court of Juſtice, contrary to all Rules of Law and Humanity. So that the Scope of *Oldmixon's* Argument is this: The Perſons who tried and condemned their King were not capable of an unjuſt or cruel Action; but whoever was concerned in the Conviction of thoſe Regicides, was guilty of the higheſt injuſtice. This is the moſt bareſaced Vindication of the King's Murder that was ever publiſhed in *England* ſince the Reſtoration. I cannot think any of our preſent Sett of Miniſters would give this Man encouragement in venting theſe Notions; ſince his Majeſty's

Life

Life could not be ſafe in the Hands of Perſons of ſuch Principles. They that approve of thoſe Proceedings muſt of courſe be Enemies to Regal Power; and it would ſeem an extraordinary Paradox to affirm, that the Advocates for the Murder of one good Prince, are the fitteſt to be employ'd as Protectors of the Perſon of another.

Page 291, when Colonel *Birch* ſurprized *Hereford*:

" In *Hereford* were taken, according to " *Ludlow*, forty Lords and Gentlemen of Worth, " moſt of them Papiſts: If 'twas the Cauſe of " the Proteſtant Religion the King fought, how " came there to be ſo many Papiſts taken " Priſoners among his Troops?"

REMARK.

I doubt not but he frequently caſts theſe Reflections on Perſons in all parts of the Kingdom, without the leaſt Grounds; and how far this Account in particular is to be rely'd on, may be gueſs'd by that which he gives when *Hereford* was taken by Sir *William Waller*, in the Year 1643, *p.* 220. where he mentions ſome of the principal Gentlemen of that County to be taken in it; as the Lord *Scudamore* and his Son, Colonel *Herbert Priſe*, Sir *Richard Cave*, Lieutenant-Colonel *Coningsby*, Mr. *Coningsby*, Sir *Walter Pye*, Sir *William*

William Crofts, Sir *Samuel Aubrey*; among whom there was not one Papiſt, and but one that had ever been ſuſpected of being ſo. The Account which he gives of the Surprize of *Hereford* by Colonel *Birch* is true but in part, it being well known that 'twas principally owing to the Treachery of ſome within the Gates. And, as there now are, ſo I am well informed there then were fewer Papiſts of Note in that County, than in any of the ſame extent throughout *England*.

Our Author here reflects upon the King for employing Papiſts in his Army, but ſays nothing of any of that Perſuaſion having been admitted into that of the Parliament, tho' it has been generally reported that General *Lambert* was a Papiſt. And Biſhop *Kennet*, whom no body will believe to be prejudiced in favour of the Houſe of *Stuart*, quotes a Letter of Sir *Philip Monckton* in his Regiſter, which mentions, that *Lambert* was under Popiſh Influence, and that great part of his Soldiers were Papiſts.

Page 301.

" The laſt thing which Guilt ſubmits to, is " Deſpair."

REMARK.

He is continually finding fault with the Reflections made by the Lord *Clarendon* and other Hiſtorians; but where will he find any

one ſo ridiculous and contrary to all Senſe and Experience as this of his own? Is not Deſpair the conſtant Attendant upon Guilt? How many wicked Men, from a deep Senſe of their Villany have deſperately put an end to their own Lives, or at leaſt ſurrender'd them up to offended Juſtice by a voluntary Confeſſion of their Crimes? No, 'tis only the Man of Honour who, armed with Innocence, can defy Deſpair; ſince, as *Horace* (an Author with whom *Oldmixon* has little Acquaintance, as appears no leſs by this Reflection than by his Poetical Performances) very juſtly obſerves,

Si fractus illabatur Orbis
Impavidum ferient Ruinæ.

I would therefore beg leave to propoſe one Emendation to this accurate Hiſtory; inſtead of Guilt, let it be, *The laſt thing which Innocence ſubmits to, is Deſpair:* Innocence, upon which Foundation the Royal Cauſe was laid, and which ſupported his Majeſty under all his Misfortunes, and in his laſt Moments.

Page 328.

" They, *viz. Hollis*'s Party, puſh'd their " Reſentments ſo far, that ſome of them, as " *Maſſey, Brown, Anneſley*, turned rank Ca- " valiers: And their Bigottry and Ambition " did certainly deprive the Nation of that " good Settlement which muſt have been

" the

" the Conſequence of their Union with the " Army."

REMARK.

I am apt to think they themſelves could ſcarce tell what Settlement they intended, and conſequently *Oldmixon* cannot. But, in all probability, their good Settlement would have laid aſide Regal Power, and conſequently prevented our preſent happy Eſtabliſhment; under which our Author enjoys Favours, of which he ought to expreſs a more grateful Acknowledgment.

Page 336.

" He blames the Lord *Clarendon* for re- " flecting on *Philip* Earl of *Pembroke*, and " thinks it hard that the Lord *Pembroke*'s great " Quality cannot ſecure him from Libel."

REMARK.

The Earl of *Pembroke*'s Character ſurely lay as open to Cenſure as moſt Men's ever did. *Osborne* (from whom our Author has taken every thing that makes for his purpoſe) tells us, he was ſo paſſive as to take a Beating from *Ramſay*, the *Scotchman*, at *Croyden*. His Ingratitude to the Royal Family was moſt notorious: and nothing can ſhew more meanneſs of Spirit, than his condeſcending to ſit in the Houſe

of Commons, when the Lords were voted uſeleſs. But how can *Oldmixon* have the leaſt pretence of blaming any body for Reflections upon the Great, when his whole Hiſtory is one entire Libel upon our Princes and Nobility? Nay, he frequently goes out of his way to reflect upon the Memory of great Perſons, and particularly on that of the late Earl of *Oxford*, who had ſo great a Share in eſtabliſhing the Proteſtant Succeſſion, and who under three of the moſt dangerous publick Attacks that ever were made upon the Life of any one Man, (as well as in ſome private which I could mention) was as remarkable for Courage, as *Philip* Earl of *Pembroke* was for the want of it.

Page 331.

Speaking of the Members of the Univerſity of *Cambridge* refuſing the Covenant, he ſays, "The Conteſt was left to the Deciſion of the "Sword between King and Parliament: His "Majeſty in the beginning of the War bid very "fair for the Succeſs of it; and the Academicks were afraid, that their taking the "Covenant would hinder their Church Preferments, which are the Inducements to their "very hard Studies."

REMARK.

In this he (according to Cuſtom) contradicts what he has ſaid before. For he is ſo far from allowing

allowing that his Majeſty bid fair for Succeſs in the beginning of the War, that he takes a great deal of pains to prove thoſe Hiſtorians in the wrong, who give him the Superiority in the Battle of *Edgehill*, and other of the earlieſt Engagements. And tho' he owns, that ſeveral Members of that Univerſity were afterwards turned out for not complying, yet here he will not admit that any of them refuſed the Covenant out of Conſcience, but entirely for the ſake of Intereſt; which ſhews his Chriſtian Charity, and naturally makes us conclude, that our Author meaſures the Conſciences of others by his own.

After having, *p.* 325. in the Year 1647, when the eleven Members were impeached, affirmed, that Mr. *Hollis* went to *France*, and returned not till after the Reſtoration, he tells us in the Year 1648;

Page 346.

" The laſt Commotions had given Spirit " to the *Hollis* Party in the Houſe of Com- " mons. The Officers and Soldiers were buſy " in ſubduing their Enemies; and in their " Abſence, Mr. *Denzil Hollis*, Sir *John Clot-* " *worthy*, Serjeant *Glyn*, Mr. *Walter Long*, " impeached Members, retook their Seats in " the Houſe of Commons, but were ſoon forced " to quit them."

In

In the ſame Page, ſpeaking of *Eikon Baſilike*;

" The Language, as far at leaſt as I am " capable of judging, is entirely Clerical, and " not in the leaſt agreeable to King *Charles*'s " Manner in his Meſſages and Declarations, " moſt of them drawn by himſelf, in a cloſe, " ſuccinct Style; whereas that of *Eikon Ba-* " *ſilike* is redundant and declamatory."

REMARK.

Let us obſerve how well this agrees with *p.* 183. where he tells us,

" The Lord *Clarendon* does not loſe a Word " of the King's Declarations, Meſſages, or An- " ſwers, tho' they are long to exceſs. He " doubtleſs was enamour'd with them for the " ſake of the Drawer, who probably was " himſelf; there being ſuch a redundancy of " Words, as *Warwick* obſerves, in his Wri- " tings, *&c.*"

Page 351.

" The rare Hiſtory which *Echard* takes " from two rare Hiſtorians, *Walker* and *Wag-* " *ſtaff* (whoſe Names I hardly ever before " heard of) being all ſecret and ſuſpected, I " leave it where I found it."

R E-

REMARK.

'Tis ſtrange he ſhould ſcarce have ever heard of Mr. *Clement Walker*, Author of the Hiſtory of Independency; eſpecially ſince, in the very next Leaf, he mentions him as one of the Members of Parliament ſeized by Colonel *Pride* at the Door of the Houſe. The other, Dr. *Wagſtaff*, being no Friend to the Opinions of the Times, and conſequently not likely to be preferr'd, or even to get Bread as a Divine, apply'd himſelf to the Study of Phyſick, in which he made ſuch a proficiency, that this unheard of Gentleman became one of the moſt noted Phyſicians of his time. That which renders him ſecret and ſuſpected, is, that he has given ſuch evident Proofs of King *Charles*'s being Author of *Eikon Baſilike*, as *Oldmixon* well knows he cannot confute; and he leaves them where he found them, for no other Reaſon but becauſe he cannot anſwer them. Both *Walker* and *Wagſtaff* were our Author's Betters, and would have been in all probability heard of much longer than himſelf, had he not taken care to get himſelf chronicled by two of the moſt celebrated Authors of the Age in which he lived, in the *Tatler* and the *Dunciad*; an Honour to which every body cannot attain. Upon the whole, it appears *Oldmixon* has read every thing on one ſide, and very little on the other,

other, which is a ſure Evidence of his impartial Intentions.

Page 359, at the King's Tryal,

" When the Charge was read againſt the " King, wherein 'tis mention'd he was in- " truſted with the Government by the Peo- " ple, he ſays, His Majeſty interrupted the " Clerk, ſaying, I am not intruſted by the " People, they are mine by Inheritance; as " *Ludlow* words it, who was there preſent: " but it is an odd way of wording it, and " if one was Heir to Cattle or Swine, it could " not be more coarſely worded."

REMARK.

Is this a proper Reflection on ſuch an Occaſion? *Heir to Cattle or Swine*! An Expreſſion equally to be admired for the Good-Manners, Wit and Humanity. I know not to whom our Author was Heir, but ſurely we may with juſtice apply to him theſe Lines from *Virgil*,

——duris genuit te cautibus horrens
Caucaſus, Hyrcanæque admorunt ubera tygres.

The Man of Senſe is never admitted into his Hiſtory, and here the Man it ſelf is laid aſide.

aſide. He juſt before ſays, This truly tragical Scene might diſſolve the moſt obdurate Mind with Compaſſion and Tenderneſs; yet, it ſeems, it could have no effect upon his. Perhaps too the Expreſſion was not ſo improper as he makes it: 'Tis probable the Charge might run, *Whereas he was intruſted with the Government of theſe Kingdoms by the People*; to which his Majeſty might very properly reply, *I am not intruſted by my People; they*, viz. *the Kingdoms, are mine by Inheritance.* I will not affirm theſe were the Words, but the Conjecture is at leaſt as probable as that *Ludlow* is at all right in the wording of the Charge, ſince all other Authors word it in a different manner. But ſuppoſing it to be as *Oldmixon* repreſents it; if the King's Expreſſion was coarſe, his Reflection is ſtill coarſer, and could not have been made by any body that was not loſt to all ſenſe of Humanity. This, with other barbarous Reflections which he takes all Opportunities of making, in the Courſe of the Tryal, as well as on many other Occaſions, is ſufficient to convince any reaſonable Perſon, that in the main he approves the King's Murder, what profeſſions ſoever he may ſometimes make to the contrary.

Page 364.

Speaking of *Cook* the Solicitor's Anſwer to the King's Plea, he owns, "The horrid Im-

" piety of it makes one tremble; and there is " nothing can reconcile one to the hearing of " it, but the Reflection that in a few Pages " more, we ſhall find the Man who ſpeaks it, " brought himſelf to account for his Wicked- " neſs, and receiving his Reward."

REMARK.

However, when he comes to the Tryal of the Regicides, tho' he cannot deny but the Sentence upon them was juſt, yet he ſeems to compaſſionate their caſe at leaſt as much as he does the King's, and reflects much more upon thoſe who ſate in Judgement upon the King's Murderers, than he does upon the Regicides themſelves.

Page 369, Upon the King's Dying Speech.

" Some Remarks might be made on his " Majeſty's inſiſting ſo much on his dying a " Martyr for the Laws, which no King of " *England* had ever broken more than he had " done. A Martyr for the People! who had " laboured under a heavier and longer Op- " preſſion in the firſt fifteen Years of his Reign, " than they had ſuffered in a hundred and fifty " Years before." But he adds, " I am too much " moved with writing this tragical Scene, to " have

" have any ſuch ungenerous Sentiments to-
" wards a ſuffering Prince."

REMARK.

Here he charges the King with oppreſſing the People more than any Prince had done in a hundred and fifty Years before; which is notoriouſly falſe, as will appear to any Man that has read the Hiſtories of *Henry* the Seventh, *Henry* the Eighth, and Queen *Mary*. And when he has ſaid all the ſcandalous things he can ſay, he is too much moved to have any ſuch Sentiments as he has all along declared. I do not know what he means by ungenerous Sentiments; but for my own part cannot help thinking, that to rake into the moſt wretched Rubbiſh, with no other view than to caſt the vileſt Aſperſions, and inflict the deepeſt Wounds on the Memory of a ſuffering Prince, is to the laſt degree baſe and ungenerous. Nor does it appear leſs ſo, by his afterwards affecting an aukward Concern, and making ſuch odd Apologies as only ſerve to convince us, that he chiefly fears to take off the Edge of his former Calumny, and rather deſigns to aggravate than excuſe. But 'tis a Happineſs that this Province was allotted to this Perſon, who has ſtrained Matters to ſuch an unnatural Pitch, as, inſtead of blaſting his Majeſty's Character, will conſiderably raiſe it in the

Opinion of all Perſons of Judgment and Sincerity. And his Reflections upon the Lord *Clarendon*'s Hiſtory will have the ſame effect: For when an injudicious Critic attacks an Author of Reputation, the Dirt which he throws retorts upon himſelf, and he leaves his Antagoniſt in better State than he found him.

The Quotations and Remarks already made, are ſufficient to prove our Author's Inſufficiency and ſcandalous Partiality; I think 'tis ſcarce worth while to purſue him further, but ſhall ſatisfy myſelf with giving the Reader an unfair Quotation of his from *Burnet*'s Hiſtory, *p.* 410. of *Oldmixon*'s, *p.* 631.

" Upon the Accuſation againſt Duke *Lau-*
" *derdale*, King *Charles* the Second ſaid to
" Mr. *May*, They have objected many damn'd
" things that he has done againſt Them, but
" nothing that he has done againſt my Ser-
" vice. Such, adds the Biſhop, are the No-
" tions which Kings drink in, by which they
" ſet up an Intereſt for themſelves, contrary
" to the Intereſt of their People: And, as
" ſoon as the People obſerve that, which they
" will do ſooner or later, then they will natu-
" rally mind their own Intereſt, and ſet it up in
" oppoſition to the Prince: And in this Conteſt
" the People will grow always too hard for the
" Prince."

Here

Here *Oldmixon* makes a full Stop, without adding ſo much as an *et-cætera:* which proves him juſt as good an Hiſtorian as a Poet, ſince it is evident that to compleat the Senſe, as well as to entertain the Ear, the Period ought to be cloſed in a different manner. The Words in the Original are; " And, in this Conteſt, " the People will grow always too hard for " the Prince, unleſs he is able to ſubdue and " govern them by an Army." I ſhould be glad to know why ſo great an Advocate for Liberty as our Author pretends to be, did not inſert the Paragraph entire; eſpecially ſince it ſeems to imply a tacit Diſtruſt of his preſent Majeſty, for whom he pretends the higheſt Veneration. But whatever he may inſinuate, 'tis well known, that tho' his Majeſty has a due Regard for his Army, as a part of his Subjects, he has a much greater for his People in general; and will prefer the Intereſt of the whole before that of any particular Set of Men whatſoever.

Some perhaps may think, I ought to have carried on my Remarks to the end of the Hiſtory; tho' I am apt to believe, moſt will rather be of Opinion, that I have taken more than ſufficient pains to expoſe an Author, who has taken ſo much to expoſe himſelf. But the true Motive to the giving myſelf this trouble, was, to inform the World (which otherwiſe great

great part of it perhaps might never have known) that a certain large Volume in Folio, intitled, *The Hiſtory of the Royal Houſe of* STUART, was not long ſince publiſhed by a Perſon that owes his Bread to the Government: notwithſtanding which, he has taken the liberty of caſting the moſt ſcandalous Aſperſions on thoſe Princes in particular, from whoſe Loins the Illuſtrious Houſe of *Hanover* are directly deſcended. And he not only takes all Opportunities of declaring his Approbation of a Commonwealth, but expreſſes a particular Concern that the Nation ſhould be deprived of the good Settlement intended by the Republican Scheme in the Times of the Rebellion; which good Settlement muſt have been entirely inconſiſtent with the preſent good Settlement. The Author himſelf may ſeem too inconſiderable to be much regarded; but I cannot but think the Publick ſhould know, and, I am ſure, his Majeſty ought to be informed, who the Perſons are that engaged him in this extraordinary Work, which ſeems chiefly calculated to bring the Royal Family into Contempt, and to advance Republican Notions, to the Ruin of our happy Conſtitution. Whoever theſe Perſons are, they muſt have a very wrong Notion of his Majeſty's eminent Juſtice and Prudence, if they imagine they can recommend themſelves to his Favour, by caſting infamous Aſperſions on the

Memory

Memory of his Royal Anceſtors; as they muſt alſo entertain a very unjuſt Opinion of his Courage, if they think to intimidate or tye him down to a Party, by alarming him with Apprehenſions that they are otherwiſe prepared to ſet up a Commonwealth againſt him. I know no good Effect that this Hiſtory can poſſibly have, unleſs it be in cautioning Princes from inveſting their Miniſters with too abſolute an Authority (which was the greateſt Fault and Misfortune of King *Charles* the Firſt) ſince, from ſuch Meaſures, they may not only be engaged in preſent Inconveniencies, but a virulent Pen, in another Century, may endeavour to make Impreſſions greatly to their Diſadvantage.

F I N I S.

Memory of his Royal Ancestors; as they must
no certain a very unjust Opinion of his
Courage, if they think to intimidate or ter-
him down to a Party, by alarming him with
Apprehensions that they are otherwise pre-
pared to set up a Commonwealth against him.
I know no good Reason that this History can
possibly have, unless it be in exhorting Prin-
ces from inverting their Ministers with too ab-
solute an Authority (which was the greatest
Fault and Misfortune of King Charles the First)
since, from such Measures, they may not only
be engaged in prefent Inconveniencies, but a
violent Ten, in another Century, may endea-
vour to make Impressions greatly to their
Disadvantage.

FINIS.